

connected to a first side of the one-piece housing member to substantially seal the back cavity area.

**[0055]** It should be understood that the foregoing description is only illustrative. Various alternatives and modifications can be devised by those skilled in the art. For example, features recited in the various dependent claims could be combined with each other in any suitable combination(s). In addition, features from different embodiments described above could be selectively combined into a new embodiment. Accordingly, the description is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variances which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is;

1. An apparatus comprising:  
a sound transducer; and  
a housing having the sound transducer connected thereto, where the housing forms a substantially sealed air space back cavity acoustically coupled to the sound transducer, where the housing comprises a housing member including a first dividing structure located in the back cavity to connect two adjacent air mass sections of the back cavity, where the dividing structure comprises at least one aperture to permit travel of sound waves through the at least one aperture between the air mass sections.
2. An apparatus as in claim 1 where the housing member is a one-piece housing member having the first dividing structure integrally formed with the one-piece housing member at a first side of the one-piece housing member, where the two adjacent air mass holding sections are located at the first side of the one-piece housing member.
3. An apparatus as in claim 2 where the one-piece housing member comprises a second dividing structure located in the back cavity to connect two other adjacent air mass holding sections of the back cavity.
4. An apparatus as in claim 1 where the first dividing structure comprises a wall having a plurality of apertures therethrough.
5. An apparatus as in claim 1 where the first dividing structure comprises two spaced elongate walls with an aperture therebetween forming an elongate tuned conduit area.
6. An apparatus as in claim 1 where the first dividing structure comprises an angled elongate wall.
7. An apparatus as in claim 1 where a size of the two adjacent air mass holding sections relative to each other is about 50 percent or less.
8. An apparatus as in claim 1 where two air mass holding sections of the back cavity are located in a same plane along a first side of the housing member.
9. An apparatus as in claim 1 further comprising a printed circuit board connected to a first side of the housing member to substantially seal the back cavity.
10. An apparatus as in claim 1 further comprising:  
a printed circuit board connected to the sound transducer;  
at least one processor connected to the printed circuit board;  
at least one memory connected to the printed circuit board;

at least one electronic display connected to the printed circuit board; and

at least one battery connected to the printed circuit board.

11. An apparatus as in claim 1 further comprising means for smoothing frequency response of the sound transducer, where the means for smoothing frequency response comprises the first dividing structure.

12. A method comprising:

providing a sound transducer;

connecting a housing member to the sound transducer, where the housing member comprises a wall establishing a perimeter of a back cavity area for the sound transducer, where the wall forms the back cavity area on a single first side of the housing member, where the housing member comprises a first dividing structure located in the back cavity area connecting two adjacent air mass sections of the back cavity area; and

connecting the first side of the housing member to at least one second member to substantially close the back cavity area, where the wall and the first dividing structure attach to the at least one second member to form a substantially sealed air space back cavity acoustically coupled to the sound transducer.

13. A method as in claim 12 where the first dividing structure is integrally formed with the housing member, and where the two adjacent air mass sections are located at a same exterior first side of the housing member.

14. A method as in claim 12 where the housing member comprises a second dividing structure located in the back cavity to connect two other adjacent air mass sections of the back cavity, where free ends of the first and second dividing structures are attached to the at least one second member.

15. A method as in claim 12 where the first dividing structure comprises a wall having a plurality of apertures therethrough, where a free end of the wall is attached to the at least one second member.

16. A method as in claim 12 where the first dividing structure comprises two spaced elongate walls with an aperture therebetween forming an elongate tuned conduit area, where free ends of the two walls are attached to the at least one second member.

17. A method as in claim 12 where the first dividing structure comprises an angled elongate wall forming an angled joint between the two air mass sections.

18. A method as in claim 12 where a size of the two adjacent air mass sections relative to each other, after the housing member is attached to the at least one second member, is about 50 percent or less.

19. A method as in claim 12 where the two air mass sections of the back cavity are located in a same plane along a first side of the housing member, where the first side is attached to the at least one second member.

20. A method as in claim 12 where the at least one second member comprises a printed circuit board connected to a first side of the housing member to substantially seal the back cavity area.

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